

## Turkey releases Aeroflot hijackers

SINOP, Turkey (R) — Three ethnic Germans who forced a Soviet Aeroflot jet to fly from the Soviet Union to Turkey last month were acquitted and released by a Turkish court trying them on hijacking charges, the independent Turkish News Agency reported. The agency said a Turkish lawyer seeking to intervene on behalf of the Soviet embassy in Ankara was refused permission to present his case at the court in Sinop, a Black Sea port in northern Turkey. The prosecution asked the court to acquit the three saying it was the dream of every man to be free, the agency said. Under Turkish law the prosecutor can recommend what verdict the court should reach. Arthur Schuller and brothers Boris and Vitali Schmidt, all Soviet citizens, forced an Aeroflot Antonov An-24 bound for Odessa from Novorossiysk to fly to Sinop on Nov. 7.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية عربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Inquiry commission to recall Sharon

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is to be recalled for cross-examination before an inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians, the commission announced Monday. It said the recall was at the request of one of nine Israeli civilian and military leaders who have been warned by the judicial inquiry that they might be harmed by its findings. Mr. Sharon, who is among the nine, has already testified to the inquiry that he gave the order in September to send Lebanese militia into two Beirut refugee camps where they killed hundreds of Palestinians. The commission also said former army chief Mordechai Gur had requested permission to testify. Mr. Gur is now an opposition Labour Party parliamentarian.

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## PLO commandos ambush Israeli troops in West Bank

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian commandos said Monday night they killed or wounded a number of Israeli soldiers in an ambush in the occupied West Bank Sunday. The Palestine News Agency Wafa quoted a Palestinian military spokesman as saying a commando unit scored a direct hit on an Israeli troops transport between Ramallah and Birzeit. The spokesman said the operation was carried out by the "Martyr Saad Sayel Unit". Saad Sayel, chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was killed in an ambush in the Bekaa Valley of East Lebanon last September.

## Britain to provide 80 soldiers for multinational force

LONDON (R) — Britain announced Monday it would temporarily provide an armoured unit comprising about 80 men for the multi-national peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told parliament the reconnaissance unit would be sent for three months only and would be drawn from British forces currently serving in Cyprus. Britain becomes the fourth country to respond to a plea from the Lebanese government to provide troops to help keep the peace after the invasion of Israeli troops and expulsion of Palestinian commandos from Beirut earlier this year. The force is already about 4,500 strong, made up of troops from the United States, France and Italy.

## Work begins on Arab World Institute in Paris

PARIS (R) — Work began Monday on building a new "Arab World Institute" in Paris to house the rich Arab and Islamic collections now in the Louvre Museum. The institute, designed to familiarise the West with the Arab World, is to be completed by 1986 at an estimated cost of 150 million francs (\$22 million), officials said. The marble, glass and aluminium structure will be built on the former site of the Paris wine market on the left bank near the Seine. It will contain a 100,000 volume library and an auditorium as well as art works. Culture Minister Jack Lang said the institute would be a star attraction of the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1989.

## Bomb damages West German police school

BONN (R) — A bomb damaged a West German police school at Wolfenbuettel, near Brunswick, early Monday in the second attack on a police building in Lower Saxony within 24 hours, state officials said. On Sunday a bomb exploded at a new police station in Goettingen about 100 kilometres away causing damage estimated at more than 100,000 marks (\$40,000). The officials said no one was injured in either of the blasts and so far no one had claimed responsibility. It was not clear whether the two explosions were connected or whether there was any political motive behind the attacks. There have been numerous bomb attacks in West Germany this year though most have been directed against U.S. military installations and police buildings have rarely been a target.

## Earthquake hits Tonga Islands in Pacific Ocean

WASHINGTON (R) — A major earthquake occurred Sunday in the area of the Tonga Islands in the Pacific, the U.S. Geological Survey reported Monday. The survey said the quake registered 7.7 on the Richter scale and that it was apparently centred about 2,000 miles east of Brisbane, Australia. "No reports of damage have been received," the survey said. The quake was recorded at 1744 GMT Sunday at the survey's earthquake reporting headquarters in Golden, Colorado.

# U.N. stresses PLO presence in peace talks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. General Assembly Monday reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state and called for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in peace efforts.

The United States and Israel cast the only votes against the resolution, adopted by 123 to two. There were 19 abstentions by all members of the European Community except Greece, as well as by Australia, Burma, Canada, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Norway, and Portugal.

The draft reaffirms the "inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish, once it so wishes, its independent state in Palestine."

It also demands Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from "all the Palestinian and other Arab territories" occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem.

All Israeli policies aimed at annexation of these territories are declared to be in violation of international law and the relevant United Nations resolution.

The resolution urges the Security Council to facilitate Israeli withdrawal and recommends that the territories then be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination.

The draft calls for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, based on the resolutions of the United Nations and under its auspices, in which all parties concerned, including the PLO, "the representative of the Palestinian people," would participate on an equal footing.

A preamble paragraph of the resolution recalls the principles relevant to the Palestine question, including the "right of all states in the region to existence within internationally recognised boundaries, and justice and security for all the peoples, which requires recognition and attainment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The resolution was sponsored by 25 Communist and non-Arab Third World countries.

# Qawasm: Hussein-Reagan talks will have big impact on Mideast

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times  
AMMAN — The current official visit being paid by His Majesty King Hussein to Washington for talks with President Reagan due to begin Tuesday is the most important visit by an Arab leader for the year 1982, according to Hebron Mayor Fakh Qawasm.

Mr. Qawasm, who was deported from the West Bank by the Israelis in May 1980, feels that the results of the King's talks in Washington will have an important impact on the future of a Middle East peace process.

Mr. Qawasm and Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, also deported by the Israelis in May, 1980, met with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Washington last month. They consulted with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat both before and after their talks with U.S. officials, and Mr. Qawasm told reporters after the talks that he and his colleague explained to U.S. officials the desire of the Palestinian people for peace in cooperation with the PLO.

Jordan and the PLO have agreed that a confederation will be formed between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip following Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Qawasm feels that this will open the way to U.S. dialogue with the PLO, but stresses that the idea may never materialise as a concrete reality if Israel cannot be made to declare that it will withdraw from the occupied territories, such withdrawal being a necessary precondition for a confederation.

Mr. Qawasm says that it is a foregone conclusion now that the Arabs, including the PLO, and the U.S. are all in agreement that peace is necessary and anxious for dialogue towards that end to begin. However, the main stumbling block of how to include the PLO into such dialogue remains yet to be overcome.

Mr. Qawasm believes that the King, in the light of several rounds of recent Jordanian-Palestinian talks, will be able to tell President Reagan that both the Jordanians and Palestinians are agreed and ready to "fight the battle for peace."

He feels that Jordan has no intention of playing the PLO's role and the PLO in turn has no intention of entering the peace process without Jordan.

The point in question now is what formula the U.S. will find acceptable for PLO participation in the peace process. There is no doubt, however, that the Arabs and the U.S. feel that Palestinian participation is necessary.

Mr. Qawasm expects that the King will put to the U.S. administration two suggestions for a negotiating formula that would allow for Palestinian representation.

The first is an Arab delegation that would include PLO officials to represent the Palestinians. The U.S. still refuses to have dialogue with the PLO until the latter directly or unconditionally recognises Israel.

This could mean that the U.S. administration may find this suggestion unacceptable, and the King is also expected to put forward an alternative suggestion of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

This would include Palestinians who do not belong to the PLO, but who would be authorised by and take directives from the PLO.

Mr. Qawasm feels that this second formula would be acceptable to the U.S.

The second focus of the King's talks with President Reagan will be on U.S. credibility, according to Mr. Qawasm. He points out that "it is not enough for the Arab Na-

tion to be told that the U.S. is working to implement the Reagan peace proposals. Something more concrete by way of tangible evidence is needed," Mr. Qawasm says.

"For example, why the Congress and Senate cannot be asked to ratify these proposals the same way Henry Kissinger asked Congress to ratify non-recognition of the PLO by the U.S. and U.S. commitment to the notion of not establishing an independent Palestinian state," Mr. Qawasm adds.

He points out that the adoption of these two decisions by the U.S. Congress in 1975 is still one of the main obstacles to the peace process.

Hence, he feels that the King will be asking the U.S. administration for clear answers on whether it is willing to do its utmost to halt Israeli settlement activity and to bring about Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

He expects the King's visit will reveal to the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples how serious the U.S. is about working to achieve peace. Progress can only be achieved if the results of the visit is positive, he says.

But if the results are negative, "things will be different," he warns.

The results of the visit will probably be evaluated by a summit conference of the seven Arab countries participating in the seven-member committee which briefed four big powers on the Arab Fez declarations.

But whatever happens, Mr. Qawasm feels that the current Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, which has achieved a great deal of success recently, must continue. Even if the peace process fails, he feels that the dialogue must continue to create a "good defence situation."

## New Soviet troop buildup reported in Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — The Soviet Union has sent substantial numbers of new troops and equipment into Afghanistan since the beginning of December, travellers from northern Afghan provinces bordering the Soviet Union said Monday.

At the same time, international relief agency officials said that last week Soviet planes heavily bombed guerrilla bands very close to the Pakistan border.

Afghan guerrilla sources also reported that last week new tanks and fresh Soviet and Afghan government soldiers arrived in Asadabad, capital of Kunar province bordering Pakistan.

The province is a popular infiltration route for guerrillas heading to the Afghan capital Kabul from hideouts near Pakistan.

The guerrilla sources said the troop buildup seemed a clear signal from the new Soviet leadership that there were no immediate changes planned in the Soviet Union's backing of Afghanistan's

Communist government.

The sources said they were also concerned at signs that the front-line of the Afghan war was creeping closer to Pakistan.

They supported an assessment by the U.S. State Department that an editorial last week in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda implied that the Soviet Union believed it had the right of "hot pursuit" raids into Pakistan.

The travellers interviewed in Peshawar by Reuters were traders from Afghan provinces like Kunduz and Samangan who make regular trips to Pakistan to sell rugs and fruit.

They said that starting on Dec. 1 the highway to Kabul from the Soviet border had been clogged with heavy military traffic.

Some convoys, apparently carrying Soviet troops ending their tour of duty, headed north to the border.

However they were greatly outnumbered by lines of vehicles carrying new tanks, armoured per-

sonnel carriers, artillery pieces, armoured cars and Soviet troops into Afghanistan across a new road bridge linking the two countries at Hairatan.

The travellers said that for two weeks the road from the border was open to civilian traffic only between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Some of the new equipment was unloaded at Kilgasi, a large Soviet workshop base midway between Kabul and the border.

The travellers said the tanks and other vehicles all seemed new. They were unable to estimate exactly the numbers of fresh troops or amount of equipment, but said they were substantial.

During the two weeks up to Dec. 12, helicopters patrolled the highway at popular guerrilla ambush points, the travellers said.

## Iraqi missiles blast Dezful

LONDON (R) — Iraqi long-range missiles blasted heavily-populated civilian targets in the southern Iranian city of Dezful in Khuzestan province Sunday, killing at least 62 people and wounding about 300, Tehran Radio said Monday.

A spokesman for the Khuzestan governor-general, contacted from London by telephone, told Reuters that two missiles hit the city centre in the evening while people were praying in mosques or shopping.

Radio Tehran said the missiles destroyed 120 houses, 380 shops, a mosque and 28 cars and disfigured many victims beyond recognition.

The attacks sparked a strong reaction from Iran's clerical leaders.

Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi told the National News Agency IRNA that conservative Gulf countries, which have helped Iraq in its war against Iran, would have to bear the consequences.

"Supporters of Saddam (Iraqi President Saddam Hussein) must know that they have to pay for all these crimes... reactionary and pro-American countries in the region must know that the flame of this fire will spread to them," IRNA quoted Mr. Mousavi as saying.

Dezful, site of a big airbase, is 75 kilometres from the Iraqi border and has been a target of Iraqi missile attacks which have caused hundreds of casualties since the Gulf war started in September 1980.

The governor-general's spokesman said it appeared to be in retaliation for a car bomb explosion in Baghdad last Wednesday in which six people died. Iraq blamed Iran for the blast and said it would hit back.

Tehran Radio said rescue workers were still searching for victims under tons of rubble. Provincial authorities declared a day of mourning as survivors, shouting "death to the United States", buried the dead, it reported.

The speaker of Iran's Majlis (parliament), Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, condemned Iraq and urged Iranian forces to retaliate by capturing Iraqi forward positions.

## Zhao arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived to a state welcome in Cairo Monday at the start of a month-long, 10-nation tour of Africa.

He is the first Chinese prime minister to set foot in the continent since the late Chou Enlai came here in 1963 to spread the revolutionary doctrines of Mao Tse-tung.

President Hosni Mubarak and most of his cabinet were at Cairo Airport to welcome Mr. Zhao and his party. Guns boomed out in salute but there were no public speeches.

## Wazzan: Talks on pullout may start soon

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said Monday he hoped that long-delayed talks with Israel on the withdrawal of its invasion force from Lebanon could begin this week.

Mr. Wazzan spoke to reporters after a meeting with President Amin Gemayel to discuss the Israeli cabinet's decision Sunday to drop its demand that the talks be held partly in Jerusalem.

The Lebanese have refused to meet in Jerusalem as this would amount to recognition of the disputed city as Israel's capital.

Earlier, U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper conferred with President Gemayel at his residence in southeast Beirut to bring him official word of the Israeli change of heart.

Mr. Wazzan, asked if he expected the talks with Israel to begin this week, replied: "That is what we wish."

He said Israel's dropping of the Jerusalem condition opened the way once more to thinking about starting the talks. But he cautioned that this was the only new factor in the complex negotiations towards Lebanon's goal of removing all foreign forces from its territory.

The prime minister said his government was still preparing for the negotiations, though the team which will represent Lebanon was already formed.

Sources close to the meeting said Lebanon had not drawn up an agenda for the talks—an apparent contradiction to a statement Sun-

day night by Foreign Minister Elie Salem who said Lebanon had already fixed its programme of business for the talks.

The United States, which Lebanon wants to be a full partner in the talks with Israel, would lay down the agenda, the sources said.

There was no indication in Beirut where the talks might be held. Venues outside Beirut and Jerusalem, or a neutral capital in Europe have been suggested, but Mr. Wazzan said there were no reasons to prefer one place over another, except as far as the facilities they offered were concerned.

Informed government sources said Lebanon was in contact through envoys with the Syrians and Palestinians, whose forces are in control of the north and east of the country. Both are due to quit Lebanon with the Israelis, though no timetable has been worked out.

Mr. Draper is expected to remain in Beirut for the moment. His senior colleague Philip Habib, who was flying to Washington from Israel Monday, was expected to return to Lebanon after the Christmas holiday period, Mr. Wazzan said.

### 5 killed in clashes

BEIRUT (R) — Five members of Lebanon's army and security forces were killed and one wounded Monday in continuing factional fighting in the mountains east of Beirut, the army command said.

In separate incidents, a corporal

was killed east of the mountain town of Aley, 15 kilometres from the capital, and another soldier was wounded in the thigh.

Both attacks occurred as the soldiers were travelling down the Beirut-Damascus highway, which passes through the troubled town.

The army statement also said the bodies of two members of the internal security forces—equivalent to police—and two civilian employees of the Defence Ministry were found in the area.

The army did not say who was responsible for the killings, but Aley has been the focus of fighting between right-wing Christian militiamen and fighters of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) for weeks.

The area is controlled by Israeli troops and the Lebanese army is not deployed in Aley, though army vehicles pass through the town along the highway.

The Aley area and the Shouf mountains to the south have been torn by sporadic clashes since the Christian rightists entered in force after the Israeli invasion which began in June.

State-run Beirut Radio said renewed clashes broke Monday morning around Aley after a Sunday and spread to several towns in the region.

Four artillery shells landed in the town of Brummana, north of Aley in a normally peaceful mountain area controlled by the rightist militias. The radio said there was no immediate word on casualties in the clashes.

## U.S. welcomes Israeli announcement

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department Monday welcomed an announcement from Israel which it said opened the way for the Israelis to negotiate with Lebanon on pulling out their troops.

Spokesman Alan Romberg said the United States would take part in the talks at a location still being decided.

"We welcome this development as a positive step forward," Mr. Romberg told reporters. "We urge now that direct talks between the parties on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon begin and end as soon as possible."

Meanwhile Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday Israel and Lebanon have broken a diplomatic impasse and will soon begin talks on normalised relations including a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Sharon's chief Middle East negotiator Philip Habib was returning to Washington Monday to

brief the president on the latest developments before King Hussein's White House visit on Tuesday.

Mr. Sharon, interviewed by ABC Television, said he hoped the United States would send representatives to Israeli-Lebanese talks "that are due to start, I believe, within a few days."

King Hussein and other Arab leaders demand a pullout of the Israeli troops who entered Lebanon last June, and U.S. officials said on Friday Mr. Reagan hoped to report to the King Tuesday that there has been progress on the issue.

The Israeli Defence Minister, who has said he held secret talks with Lebanese officials last week, told ABC Monday: "I am glad to tell you that we Israelis succeeded in arriving at a major breakthrough in direct contact with Lebanon."

"And we, of course, are glad to invite the American adm-

istration's representatives to attend the talks that are due to start, I believe, within a few days."

Lebanese officials, who deny holding secret talks with Israel, have insisted on U.S. participation in negotiations on withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from its territory.

They have also resisted an Israeli demand that some of the negotiations take place in Jerusalem. Mr. Sharon described the new agreement as a framework or guidelines for negotiating normalised relations, including open borders and security arrangements that Israel has said are necessary before it can bring its troops home.

He said Washington would play a major role in negotiating the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

U.S. officials hope a Lebanon agreement will clear the way for reviving negotiations on a comprehensive Middle East peace.

## PLO reviews relations with Jordan, Syria

TUNIS (R) — The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Monday ended a three-day meeting which reviewed Arab contacts with the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and the PLO's relations with Syria and Jordan.

A communique issued by the Palestine News Agency Wafa said the executive committee had examined "the situation in the Middle East area and the activities and contacts in progress on the Arab and world planes".

It considered the results of contacts made in the United States, the Soviet Union, China and France by an Arab League committee of seven, set up to promote an Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

In this connection it discussed

Britain's attitude which was "contrary to the joint European Common Market position", the communique said.

The committee's visit to London was cancelled because of conditions set by Britain but the visit is now expected to take place in early February.

The Executive Committee also examined the results of recent PLO talks with Jordan and assessed the implications of a meeting in Algiers last month between President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

It set up a special commission to "pursue the dialogue with Syrian brothers" and another commission to decide on the date and place for a meeting of the Palestine National Council (parliament).

## Pretoria police begin inquiry into power plant explosions

CAPE TOWN (R) — Security police and energy officials Monday began a full-scale inquiry into four explosions at South Africa's sole nuclear power plant near Cape Town at the weekend.

No one was hurt in the blasts and there was no danger from radioactivity to workers on the still unfinished plant or to the public, a police statement said.

Responsibility for the explosions was claimed in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, by the African National Congress (ANC), which aims at the violent overthrow of the white Pretoria government.

The ANC, banned in South Africa, has carried out a series of attacks on power plants, including oil-from-coal installations at Sasolburg, 100 kilometres south-west of Johannesburg, in June, 1980.

An ANC statement said the sabotage attack at Koeberg was intended as a salute to the 29 ANC members killed in a South African commando raid on Musere, capital of Lesotho, earlier this month.

The blasts sparked new calls for tighter security at the Koeberg plant, which is due to go on full stream in May or June.



# NEWS

11 articles approved, discussions postponed on several issues

## NCC debates traffic law amendments

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) approved 11 articles of a draft traffic law after two hours of debate Monday.

The articles approved, at the council's regular session Monday, include classification of small and large passenger and cargo vehicles, the conditions laid down for their registration, and penalties involved in case of a violation of registration and licensing laws.

The council also listened to its recommendations submitted by its National Mobilisation Committee, and referred to its Legal Committee a draft amendment law to the public security law for a detailed study.

The recommendations of the National Mobilisation Committee as presented by its rapporteur, Dr. Mamdouh Al Abbadi, suggested that a series of seminars

should be held on national self-reliance and its social, cultural, political, economic and military dimensions.

Questions were raised by several NCC members whether the intended seminars will be open for the public or it will only include members of the council. Dr. Abbadi explained that participants in the proposed seminars will be council members and a number of experts on different issues to be discussed.

He added that the objective of the seminars is to "formulate different work-plans and suggestions that contribute to the enhancement of national self-reliance."

The council approved the proposals and Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er suggested that the committee should organise both closed and open seminars. He suggested that the closed meetings should include NCC members and experts whereas the open seminars should allow the public to participate.

Dr. Khalil Al Salem expressed hope that the government will allow representatives from different ministries to take part in the seminars.

The proposed amendment to the public security law, which was referred to the Legal Committee, includes new privileges for public security staff aimed at striking a balance between them and army personnel in job privileges, particularly vacations and pension schemes.

### Traffic law amendments

During the debate on the amendments to the traffic law several NCC members voiced their opinion that a unified insurance law should be formulated to avoid any loophole which could be used by insurance companies to their advantage.

It was decided that this issue should be discussed in a future session along with other articles concerning insurance laws.

Other amended articles stated that cars should be imported with safety and technical specifications as required by vehicle registration and licensing laws.

A heated debate took place among the members on the kind of penalty and determining responsibilities for misusing passenger and cargo vehicles belonging to private institutions.

According to the law the owner of a misused vehicle should pay an amount equal to double the vehicle's annual registration fee and the vehicle's license will be cancelled if the violation was repeated in the same year.

Many members strongly objected to the article suggesting that the driver should be the one fined and not the owner.

The suggestion was approved by the council and the article was amended.

Acting Prime Minister, and Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh pointed out that it is not fair that a driver is fined double the annual registration fees of the vehicle as he does not own it. Mr. Masa'deh said that another form of imposing fines should be formulated.

The council agreed to discuss this issue in its next session which will take place after two weeks.

## 8 new industries licensed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Industry and Trade decided in a meeting Sunday headed by the ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani to license eight new industries in the country with a total capital of JD 300,000 and employing 84 people.

The industries approved are: a meat refrigeration plant with capital JD 25,000; a liquid detergent for cleaning tiles and glass (capital JD 15,000); a metal painting plant (capital JD 15,000); a cement brick plant (capital JD 40,000); a ready-made clothes plant (capital JD 30,000); a plastic plates plant (capital of JD 100,000); a water heaters factory (capital of JD 20,000) and a packing plant for napkins (capital of JD 30,000).

### Zarqa Municipality revenues go up

AMMAN (Petra) — Revenues of the Zarqa Municipality from its slaughterhouse, central vegetable

market and warehouses rose by JD 30,000 in 1982, bringing the total revenues for 1982 to JD

194,000, head of the municipal committee Nofan Al Hmud said Monday. Mr. Hmud said work is under way to end the first phase of building 50 warehouses which will bring in an annual revenue of JD

75,000.

## Jordan, Iraq seek to strengthen cooperation in postal affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Ministry Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tareef Monday met with Iraq's Posts and Postal Savings department Director-General Nizar Al Azzah and discussed with him matters related to expanding and developing cooperation between Jordan and Iraq in posts and postal savings and ways of coordinating efforts in this field.

They also reviewed the present postal cooperation between the two countries and prospects of future cooperation. And affirmed the two countries' eagerness to expedite the handling of mail between the two countries.

The two officials also discussed the possibility of drawing up a programme for the exchange of postal expertise and achievements of the two countries in the field of postal investments.

Mr. Azzah arrived in Amman Sunday from Dubai en route to Baghdad after heading an Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the Executive Council of the Arab Postal Union (APU).

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Azzah expressed his satisfaction for the cooperation and coordination between postal departments of the two countries and said he felt that Jordan was making a "pioneering experiment in developing and expanding postal services" and training qualified postal cadres.

### Alia denies report on Riyadh flights

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline has denied press reports that Saudi authorities asked Alia to stop its flights to Riyadh "since they do not exist in the first place," a spokesman for the airline said Monday.

A report in the local press recently said that Saudi Arabia had requested Alia to stop flying to Riyadh.

The spokesman said that Alia never flew to Riyadh since the Saudi capital's airport is closed to all international airlines except its national airline, Saudia.

But, the spokesman added, there were expectations that Riyadh airport would be opened to other airlines in 1984.

## North Yemen thanks Jordan for condolences

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received a cable from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh thanking him for his condolences for victims of the earthquake which hit several parts of North Yemen last week.

Meanwhile, Jordanian citizens continued their contributions to victims of the earthquake. The Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Company contributed 35 tonnes of medicines, and the international charitable society, Caritas, contributed one and a half tonnes of milk, in addition to clothes' contributions by citizens.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is preparing the first shipment of clothes to be sent to the victims of the earthquake. A team of Jordanian doctors and nurses are now in North Yemen rendering emergency medical services to the victims of the earthquake. The team is scheduled to remain in the country as long as their services are needed, according to Jordanian officials.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Red Crescent sends clothes to Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — A shipment of clothes has been sent to the Beirut office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for distribution to victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. President of the Jordanian National Committee of Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Qourah said Monday. Dr. Abu Qourah said that the shipment of 250 bags of clothes and shoes, was contributed by Jordanian citizens to Lebanese and Palestinian victims of the invasion. Dr. Abu Qourah expressed his thanks to Jordanian citizens for the contribution.

### Latvian delegation leaves Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet delegation headed by Latvian Socialist Republic Vice-President Robert Friede left Amman Monday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan during which it met with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni and heard a detailed explanation of the conditions of Palestinians in occupied territories and Israel's measures against them. The delegation was seen off at Amman Airport by Soviet embassy officials and several members of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society. Also on Monday a 35-member Soviet Latvian troupe left Amman after performing at the Palace of Culture.

### Iraqi cooperative team leaves after talks

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi cooperative delegation left Amman Monday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which it had talks with officials of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) aimed at the developing cooperation between the two countries in cooperatives and facilitating the marketing of Jordanian agricultural products in Iraq. The delegation was seen off at Amman Airport by JCO Director-General Hassan Al Nabulsi and senior JCO officials.

### Saudis attend course on water resources

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on methods of discovering water began Monday at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) for a number of hydrological technicians at Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Agriculture and Water. The course includes topics related measurements of underground as well as surface water, analysing information and calculations related to rainfall and evaporation as well as the field use of the related equipment. The course is part of cooperation between Jordan and other Arab countries in locating water resources.

### Local firm to build road in Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works Monday allotted a local company a contract to open and asphalt a 2.5 kilometre road linking the University of Yarmouk, Ajloun and Sakhrat in Irbid Governorate at a total cost of JD 43,000.

### Passports of Philippine nationals Lost

1. Merla Binero. Passport No. 991306. Issued in the Philippines.
2. Iva Binero. Passport No. 389363. Issued in the Philippines.

Anyone who finds the passports or knows anything about them, please contact telephone number 44092 or deliver them to the nearest police station.

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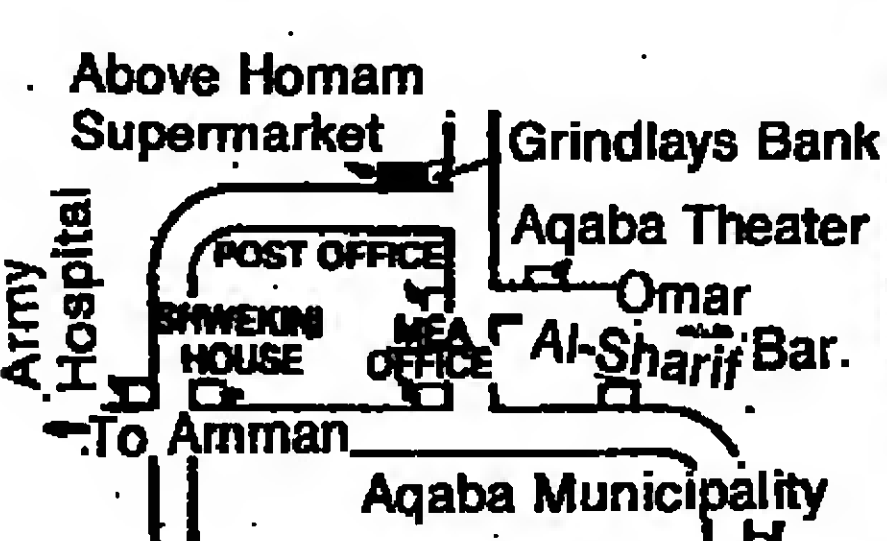
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## GUEST EDITORIAL Freedom for all

EVER since Voltaire eulogised freedom and asked mercy for those who were persecuted in the name of freedom, many have been using the slogan "defending freedom" as a way to eliminate freedom and misuse it.

Our Arab region has witnessed dozens of military coups. The first slogan issued by each new leader was "defending freedom" and "spreading freedom" among the people. No sooner had new rulers been established in power, than they began suffocating freedom and preventing people from enjoying it. They only enjoy the freedom to silence the people and to restrict the use of both mind and thought. Every coup would curse the one before while the people remained waiting for freedom, suffering from its unavailability, and hearing of it without exercising it. This explains the reason why the Arab people's dev-

elopment is slow and why they have not improved as much as other peoples in the world, despite vast wealth and great resources.

We in the occupied territories find ourselves facing a fateful era of our cause. We have to face it with national unity, with solid belief, and with positive self-criticism which is necessary to help us reach the right and correct decision. However, we are against personal attacks under the curtain of freedom which is innocent of such ill behaviour. We want freedom to be apart from nonsense and gossip. We want it for all. Without this meaning of freedom, it will remain tied in our Arab homeland while we will keep on counting the hours without any steps forward until we lose the land on which we stand in the end.

-- Al Quds, Jerusalem

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Land--the most important of all

In his lecture opening the Yarmouk University Cultural Season, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, concentrated on the land issue, as the most essential aspect of the Arab-Zionist conflict. The Prince statistically pointed out the importance given to this issue by the Zionist state, basing its schemes on forcing the Arab population of the occupied territories out of their homeland, and replacing them by hundreds of thousands of new Jewish settlers. All necessary measures to achieve this end are being undertaken by the occupation authorities.

Israel realises that its recognition of the legitimate Palestinian rights necessarily means its approval of the Palestinian people's right to sovereignty over their homeland, and establishing their state on it. Against such a reality, Israel created a solution in complete accordance with its expansionist ambitions through the "alternative homeland" concept.

This strange Zionist invention simply means that

Israel does not mind that the Palestinians set up their own homeland, provided that such a state is outside Palestinian territory. This makes it understandable to Jordan, as Prince Hassan pointed out, why Israel sees in Jordan a source of worry to its ambitions.

Jordan, with its geographical position, its national Arab stands and great aspirations regarding political, economic and social advancement stands out as a real obstacle to the implementation of the Zionist expansionist plans.

The firm Jordanian attitude towards the cohesion of Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and the continued dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians subtly lay the foundations for a counter-thesis to Israeli fabrications based on the "alternative homeland" contention.

Israel tries feverishly to manipulate the time factor to serve its ends, and land is the cornerstone of the present stage of struggle.

### Al Dustour: Israel fully realises time is running out

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, resorted to documents and statistics in his lecture Sunday at the Yarmouk University, in his presentation of Jordan's conscious view of Jerusalem.

The truth is that the Zionist movement, with "labour and land" for its maxim, has lost much of its glamour to attract Jews and non-Jews to its means and goals. This glamour seems to have been completely replaced by the concept of military force directed against the Arabs and their national existence. In compliance with its theory, a hundred thousand Arabs have been forced out of their homes in the occupied territories either through direct expulsion or by indirect means, including denying them the right to work.

The main Israeli target through such practices is to change the demographic composition of the occupied territories in favour of the Zionist an-

exationist plans. The number of Palestinians outside their homeland as registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) totals two million, not to count those casually or intentionally skipped from UNRWA records.

With the aid of its blind military might Israel keeps on challenging the world public opinion, and U.N. resolutions, the only base for legitimacy of its existence, methodically violating human rights on all levels in its aggression against the civil, national and appropriation rights of the Palestinian people.

Israel knows that, despite its military victories, time runs in an unfavourable direction. Moreover, Israel knows that Jordan and will remain the base of all liberation campaigns, and that is why its allies in the U.S. are at the present waging a fervent war against Jordan's purchase of modern U.S. arms that it needs.

## Israel tries to intimidate the American press

The Israeli embassy, in an attempt to intimidate major American newspapers into modifying their editorial policies, has begun a "rating system" on the content of at least 48 major newspapers. Israeli officials have contacted executive officers of some of the monitored publications, including The Washington Post and The Boston Globe, to complain about their op-ed page coverage and emphasise their negative ratings.

The Israeli evaluations were tabulated by the Embassy on the basis of editorials, op-ed columns and other opinion articles appearing in each paper for a specified period. In a recent meeting with Washington Post officers, Israeli ambassador Moshe Arens presented a report listing 48 major U.S. newspapers and assigning them ratings for the period May 31 through Oct. 6, 1982, a period covering the invasion of Lebanon, the siege of West Beirut and the massacre at Sabra and Shatila. In light of Israeli conduct during that period, a great deal of criticism of Israel was to be expected.

The crude attempt by the Israeli government to influence the content of American newspapers at a time when criticism of Israel and its policies in both Lebanon and the West Bank is justifiably pe-

danger in such interference by this foreign government is that certain newspaper editors might elect in the future not to print editorials or syndicated columns critical of Israel for fear of further intimidation. The "rating system" implemented by the Israeli embassy in Washington appears to be based not on criteria of accuracy but rather on whether the articles were, in the opinion of embassy officials, "positive" or "negative" towards Israel.

The Washington-based newspaper The Jewish Week reported in its Nov. 4-10 issue that the rating system operated as follows: "After reading an editorial or an 'op-ed' page article, an embassy monitor rated it one plus if positive or one minus if negative and zero if it was balanced. This figure was multiplied by the factor of one-tenth per cent for each hundred thousand circulation."

Commenting on the Israeli embassy's rating system, Washington Post Editorial Page Editor Meg Greenfield declared the Israeli evaluations "not only don't tell the story, they actually distort it."

The newspapers rated by the Israeli embassy as the worst publications for the period under review included The Washington Post, The Chicago Sun-Times, The Los Angeles Times, The Philadelphia Inquirer and The New

York Times. Among the newspapers considered acceptable by the embassy was The Atlanta Constitution.

Boston Globe Editor Thomas Winslip, one of the newspaper executives contacted by the Israeli ambassador, reacted with indignation to the meddling of the Israeli government. Winslip told The Washington Post: "My feeling is that having such a list smacks of the Nixon enemies list and strikes me as pretty close to harassment of the media." Greenfield declared that she could "not accept the assumption that fairness on the op-ed page requires a 50-50 balance in articles."

The Israeli ambassador's audacity in attempting to alter editorial page content in American publications by charging bias because some of the articles do not meet with the approval of Israel is astonishing and dangerous. It is certainly bad enough that American news coverage of the war in Lebanon coming out of Israel was interfered with so heavily by Israeli censors, as network broadcasts vividly brought home night after night. But bold and direct interference by a foreign government in the freedom of the American press through this kind of intimidation is intolerable.

-- From the Middle East International

# Hot pursuit with a bag of tricks

Rami G. Khouri

I may have heard wrong, but I think I heard a radio report a few days ago that the United States had warned the Soviet Union against adopting a new policy by which Soviet and Afghan government forces would feel free to pursue Afghan rebels (Moslem rebels, as they are called in Washington, where some Moslems are good guys if they fight the Communists and other Moslems are bad guys if they use Commie arms to fight America) into Pakistan if this were deemed necessary to end the Afghan rebel threat to Moscow and its regime in Kabul. Washington warned against this new policy as an expansion or a "widening" of the war that is now taking place inside Afghanistan between the American-backed Good Guys Moslem Rebels and the Soviet-backed regime and Soviet troops.

As usually happens when American officials hold up high the bell of freedom and use all the strength of their two hands to ring it in our ears, little warning bells starting ringing in the back of my mind. Something was fishy, I thought; and after a few moments of serious head scratching, I realised: We had been hit by another salvo of -- couldn't you have guessed it? -- American hypocrisy.

The hypocrisy as follows: When the Soviets say they wish to pursue American-backed Afghan rebels into neighbouring states, Washington thumps the Bible and the constitution and the Actors' Guild contract and cries foul. This is, in American eyes, a widening of the war, and therefore should be opposed.

But, when Israel uses American arms and money to attack Palestinians in neighbouring Arab states, Washington views this with calm acquiescence, and even goes so far as to justify much of Israel's policy. This is called, in Washington's language, preserving one's security, when the Israelis use American arms and money and foot-dragging, as they did in June, July and August of this year, to occupy half of Lebanon, destroy several major Lebanese cities, kill or wound tens of thousands of mostly innocent civilians and apply siege warfare tactics straight from the Middle Ages. Washington calls this... an opportunity for peace in the Middle East.

What is it that allows Washington to oppose the doctrine of hot pursuit into Pakistan but support, justify, fund and equip it in Lebanon and other Arab states? Rationally approached, such a question has

no valid answer. It is an American situation full of hypocrisy, double standards and considerable moral frailty -- a situation into which King Hussein steps this week with his meetings in Washington with the American leadership.

Bewildered as I was by the escalating measure of American double standards, I was even more troubled when I started hearing American officials emphasising the central role of Jordan and King Hussein in, as they say in Washington, "broadening the peace process".

It is interesting to keep in mind that these senior American officials and leaders with whom King Hussein will talk in Washington this week were college students, young academics or sportsstars in the early 1950s, exactly 30 years ago, when King Hussein was already the leader of Jordan and concerned with finding a fair and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. There is something fishy, once again, when one hears anonymous American officials repeatedly putting the onus for peace on King Hussein, or Jordan, or a Palestinian-Jordanian combine.

For what, precisely, is Jordan in American eyes? In the world of American radio sports, where the sportscafter is sometimes allowed

to make up play-by-play descriptions to enthuse the listener and keep his attention, one is conditioned to live in a fantasy world of emotion and titillation. In the world of American diplomacy, similar principles seem to apply. One suspects, with deep concern, that America views Jordan as the unknown young athlete who will step into the picture at the 11th hour, strike a decisive blow, and win the game. We are pictured, in American eyes, as the key party that will step forward and salvage Ronald Reagan's September 1 peace initiative from the doldrums in which it now drifts. We are expected to redeem America's moral frailty, in short.

Isn't Jordan being miscast by Washington? Isn't Washington trying to project into Jordan and King Hussein America's consistent inability to free itself from the grip of pro-Israel fear and blackmail and deal rationally with the Palestinian issue? Is Jordan really the key? Or is Jordan rather the object of the same American psyche that fabricates sportscares when the need demands as it fabricates diplomatic hope when the need also demands? Americans emphasise the role of Jordan now

because they may feel the Palestine issue can be resolved via Amman -- after Washington discovered that the Palestine issue could not be resolved via the destruction and occupation of Lebanon by American-supplied, Israeli-wielded arms.

Are we being used, therefore, to make the Palestinians more politically palatable to American sports fans and, ultimately, to Israeli generals? One suspects that the same mirror-tricks that generate the American hypocrisy over approving Israeli attacks against Arabs in Lebanon but rejecting Soviet attacks against Afghan rebels in Pakistan will attempt to draw Jordan into the fantasy world of American Mideast diplomacy. It will not work, of course, because we have documented too many cases of American hypocrisy in the past 30 years to fall for any new tricks with mirrors. A rational and balanced American approach would always find us as enthusiastic partners. A bag of tricks will find us -- in the early 1980s as in the early 1950s -- unwilling partners in diplomatic confusion. You might even say... the original Moslem rebels, who resist tyranny and fantasy, whether it comes from the east or the west.



## Deployment or establishment of nuclear free zones A make-or-break test for the anti-nuclear movements

By Bruce Clark  
Reuter

ATHENS -- Western Europe's anti-nuclear movements, whose leaders gathered in Athens a week ago, see NATO's plans to deploy new missiles in their region next year as a make-or-break test for their campaign.

Prominent campaigners at a three-day conference said there could be a sharp drop in support if the plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe went ahead. "We would be seen to have failed," said a West German source at the conference for peace movements which have drawn hundreds of thousands to anti-nuclear rallies all over Western Europe.

Organisers said Eastern Europe was poorly represented. Two Romanian delegates and one Yugoslav delegate turned up. Some delegates said public opposition to the NATO plans was being blunted by what they regarded as misplaced hopes in U.S.-Soviet strategic arms reduction talks going on in Geneva. NATO, at meetings in the past fortnight of its foreign and defence ministers, reaffirmed its three-year-old decision to deploy 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe unless there was substantial progress at the Geneva talks.

Protests against the missiles, coinciding with the third anniversary of the 1979 NATO decision, drew strong support in West Germany and Britain at the weekend. Thousands of women peace campaigners formed 14-km human chains around England's Greenham common air base on Sunday and demonstrators blo-

cked the gates of a score of U.S. and Canadian bases in West Germany.

### Nuclear free zones

The Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are planned to be deployed in five West European countries -- Belgium, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany. At the Athens conference, some campaigners concentrated on the establishment of "nuclear-free zones" in Europe, believing that this could provide their movement with a new focus. They said the best chances for this are in the Nordic countries, NATO members Norway, Denmark and Iceland. A zone could also be set up in neutral Sweden and Finland, they say.

The campaigners are calling for a third nuclear-free zone grouping the Balkan states -- NATO member Greece, non-aligned Yugoslavia, and Warsaw pact states Romania and Bulgaria, with the possible inclusion of Turkey and Albania.

For the Nordic countries, where no nuclear weapons are thought to be stored permanently, the banning of nuclear weapons would involve government commitments not to allow planes carrying nuclear weapons to land at or fly over their territory. In a bid to break the superpower deadlock at the Geneva talks, which adjourned last week called for a central European zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons. Such a zone, which Swedish Foreign Minister Leunart Bodstrom said could be extended in an initial phase, might stretch either side of West Germany's borders with East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

What exactly a Balkan nuclear-free zone would mean has not been clearly defined. The Greek government, which says it is working hard to bring such a zone about, has made clear that it would involve removing any nuclear weapons at U.S. bases in Greece. The Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu maintains that nuclear weapons are stored at the four Americans bases in Greece. The future of the bases is currently under discussion between the two countries.

Most West European peace campaigners say they are very encouraged by the efforts of Mr. Papandreu, who since his election 14 months ago has had talks on the "nuclear free zone" idea with government leaders in Belgrade, Sofia and Bucharest.

Mr. Papandreu said at the start of the Athens conference last Friday that he hoped a Balkan summit on the banning of nuclear weapons could be held in the next 18 months. Informed Yugoslav sources voiced reservations about the nuclear-free idea.

Whether the peace campaigners focus on the new NATO missiles or nuclear-free zones, their leaders face difficult tactical decisions in the coming months if they are to hold on to their public support, which has dramatically increased over the past two to three years. Politicians in countries strongly committed to accepting the new NATO missiles, such as Britain and West Germany, have warned peace campaigners that they are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union.

NATO said its decision on the Cruise and Pershing weapons was a counter to a Soviet build-up of SS-20 medium-range missiles.

## LETTERS

The following letter to the Editor is addressed to the British prime minister and was prompted by her refusal to see Yasser Arafat at his visit to London earlier this month.

Dear Mrs. Thatcher,

Since I was born long before you and saw Lord Allenby walk into our Jerusalem, I take the liberty to write to you as a Palestinian woman. At one time I prayed to the Creator of the Universe to let women rule in His third planet Earth, not realising that even women might try to compete with the inhumanity of certain male leaders.

I know that you are too busy to penetrate the fog of propaganda and to delve into the history of intrigues. I therefore take the liberty to draw your attention to the wisdom of certain Jews who, out of humanity and honesty, has pronounced the truth.

Lord Montagu, the only Jew in the British Cabinet at the time of the famous Balfour Declaration, wrote a letter to the British government.

This document was only made public in 1966, which is another of the intrigues of the so-called civilised nations. He wrote: "Zionism has always seemed to me to be a mischievous political creed" -- untenable by any patriotic citizen of this free U.K. It is inconceivable that Zionism should be officially recognised by the British government and that Mr. Balfour should be authorised by the British government to say that Palestine should be reconstructed (reconstituted) as a national home for the Jewish people... I assert

that there is not a Jewish nation", etc.

Dr. Judah Magnes, the former head of the Hebrew University, a most noble gentleman whom I knew in person, was strongly attacked by the Zionists because he wrote: "I sympathise with Arab Nationalism as I sympathise with every freedom-seeking endeavour... But my sympathy with the Arabs is closer than with others, because they are nearer to me... I sometime think that, if I were not concerned with the Jews, I should want to dedicate a part of my self to the Arabs, to help them find their independence".

Dr. Magnes prophesied what was to happen in his last written words from October 1948. He wrote: "It is unfortunate that the very men who could point to the tragedy of Jewish displaced persons as the chief argument for mass immigration into Palestine, should now be ready, as far as the world knows, to help create an additional category of displaced persons in the Holy Land -- The Palestine Arabs".

This is all being written, dear Mrs. Thatcher to assure you, that I would consider it a great honour to have the opportunity to attend a meeting with our Palestinian hero Yasser Arafat.

Mrs. Sultanie S. Halaby  
P.O. Box 1383  
Amman

## The same old story

By Tareq Masarwah  
Al Ra'i columnist

What thing the Israelis are saying since their invasion of Lebanon is the same thing they said after the 1967 war. He who goes back to the statements of former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and the Khartoum summit conference could hear the Israelis say: We are prepared to withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan and Sinai if the Arabs agree to sit with us at the negotiating table.

Naturally, Eban was only manoeuvring saying this, because at the Khartoum summit, the Arabs adopted the three "no's" namely, no negotiations, no peace and no recognition of Israel.

Menachem Begin is now saying that the Israelis are prepared to negotiate with the Lebanese government to reach peace, to set up a security zone and to normalise relations in return for a simultaneous military withdrawal.

Naturally, the Lebanese government will reject this. Consequently, the Israeli army will stay in its positions indefinitely awaiting major changes in the area. Time will make people forget the problem of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

What the backward Arab political mentality does not want to understand is, that June 1967 was the beginning of a phase and that the invasion of Lebanon was the beginning of a new phase. Each of these phases dictates new patterns

of confrontation, particularly since the Arab position is continuously retreating as an effective force in the Arab-Israeli dispute and since it is losing its weight in the strategic balance in the dispute between the two parties.

Strangely enough, the Lebanese president is accusing Israel of arming the two warring factions in the Shouf -- the Maronites and the Druze, whereas Israel is not supposed to be involved in the disputes between the two warring factions in Tripoli.

The truth however is, that the disputes in the Shouf, in Tripoli, in the Arab East or in the Arab Maghreb are due to direct or indirect Israeli or American action; the goal being to achieve strategic superiority for Israel to consolidate it and to impose it as a fait accompli on the Arab area.

Pentagon and CIA experts were in the late sixties talking about three effective forces in the area -- Turkey, Iran and Israel. It seems that these experts have now struck out two of these powers or at least restrained them in order to maintain the Israeli power.

The reason is not only, as the Communists say, to keep Israel as a watchdog of Western interests in the area, but to use it as a stick with which to hit any national Arab force capable of becoming master on its own land, resources and strategic location.



# Amra opens in stages

By Gamini Akmeemana  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN. — The new 14-storey Amra is the latest 1st class hotel in Amman. Five years in the making, the Amra finally opened its doors to the public on Dec. 15.

"But this is a soft opening," stressed the hotel's general manager, Mr. John M. Wright, during an interview with the Jordan Times. The "soft opening" means that the hotel is not yet quite ready to function at its full capacity.

Last week, staff were being coached everywhere under the chandeliers, and technicians and workers were putting the hundreds of final touches necessary to get the ground-floor ship-shape.

But Mr. Wright added that the grand opening of the hotel would not be far behind — four to six weeks from the soft opening at most. In the meantime, the Amra has prepared a card for customers, stating: "The staff presently serving you are under a period of training. We appreciate therefore not only your custom but also your patience in assisting at this time."

Due to delays and inflation, the final construction bill of the hotel has come to something like \$15 million. But this is still relatively cheap compared to the run-of-the-mill cost of hotel building

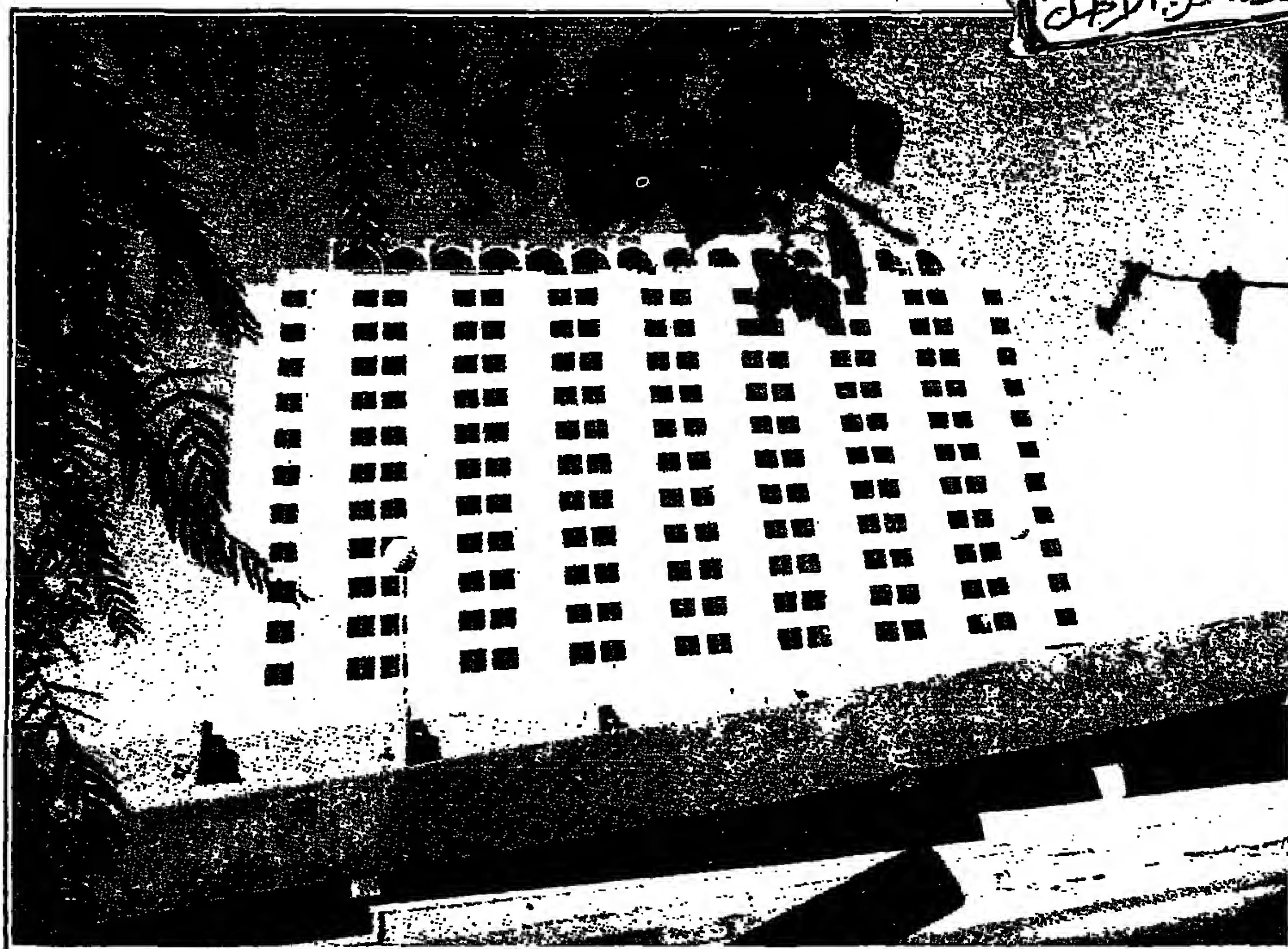
in Jordan. One Amman hotel still under construction, for example, is estimated to cost about \$35 million.

But the Amra, designed to cater mainly to business travellers, leaves nothing to be desired. It contains five restaurants and bars, and boasts the biggest ballroom in Jordan. Plans for the future envisage a bowling-alley, and apart from the other conveniences customary for a first-class hotel, the Amra provides its guests with in-house movies, which can be viewed from each room, and stocks about 400 films for this purpose.

The director of sales and marketing, Mr. Ahmad Arar, said that Amra rooms are about 20-30 per cent cheaper than rooms in Jordanian hotels of the same class. But he added that other services will cost as much as they do elsewhere, not more and not less.

At the moment, the main bar, the lounge, coffee shop and public areas are functioning. By Christmas, the hotel hopes to have four floors functioning; by mid-January, the whole hotel should be open to customers.

The Amra contains a conference hall too, with facilities for spontaneous translation available. The planned second phase, to be completed within one year, will



The new 14-storey Amra has opened its ground floor to the public

contain a health club as well as up to 62 shops.

The Amra was constructed by the Modern Form Building Company Ltd., a Jordanian firm with extensive experience in hotel construction.

The Amra is entirely owned by

the government's Hotel and Residences Corporation (Resco) and managed by Forum Hotels.

The management contract was originally with Grand Metropolitan Hotels, a subsidiary of the British entertainment and catering group Grand Met-

ropolitan Ltd. But the parent company recently bought the Intercontinental group and its subsidiary Forum Hotels.

The hotel management company, Grand Metropolitan Hotels, has consequently been absorbed into Intercontinental and Forum.

The name on the Amra's management contract has therefore been changed to Forum, but the management team remains the same.

Forum will also be managing a new hotel in Petra, now under construction.

## Randa Habib's CORNER

### Dynamic -- or deja vue?

Jordan Television is trying to make its reporters more dynamic. Whatever happens, there they are, cameras in hand, interviewing the people concerned.

The new approach even extends to the weather forecast. It used to be read flatly and without any explanation, but JTV now asks for further information about the forecasts.

We thus see on our small screen a reporter asking one of the experts from the meteorological department the usual question: What is the forecast? The person who is being interviewed, after taking a deep breath, looks at a big map (it gives him a more scientific look) and points towards the arrows that indicate the direction of the winds.

After a complicated lecture of about 10 to 15 minutes the spectator guesses that cold winds should be expected. They may however change their route at the last minute. The reporter thanks the meteorologist warmly and wishes us good night.

With an event such as the departure of a Jordanian medical team to Yemen to help out the earthquake victims, our television does not hesitate. A dynamic reporter is at Amman International Airport to give us an on-the-spot report. The reporter gives us a detailed monologue on the purpose of sending this team and the number of doctors and nurses in it. Then he adds: "And now I am going to talk to Dr. So-and-so, head of the Jordanian medical delegation."

The interview that follows goes something like this. You are requested to add in the background the "Naam, Naam" ("Yes, yes") uttered by the interviewer at each of the doctor's answers.

- Dr. So-and-so, good morning.
- Good morning.
- Would you please tell us your name and profession?
- I am Dr. So-and-so. I'm a doctor.
- You are leaving for Yemen, I think?
- Yes.
- And you are the head of the Jordanian medical team going to Yemen?
- Yes, I'm the head of the team sent by Jordan to Yemen.
- How many doctors and nurses are there in the team?
- There are 17.
- Can you please tell us why you are going to Yemen?
- At this point, viewers begin to feel they've heard it all before!

# Egyptian workers emigrate to improve living

By Steven K. Hindy

MINYA, Egypt — Millions of Egyptians are working abroad for salaries that are dramatically improving their standards of living at home, a phenomenon that is changing age-old patterns of life.

The government estimates that the equivalent of \$2.25 billion were sent home last year by the estimated 3.5 million Egyptians working outside Egypt. Next to oil, exports of \$2.2 billion, expatriate paychecks are Egypt's second most important source of foreign exchange.

Such remittances from workers abroad also are of growing importance to many other Third World nations, among them Mexico, Pakistan, India, South Korea and the Philippines.

An Egyptian doctor, lawyer, teacher or engineer may earn \$1,500-2,000 monthly and get free housing and other benefits in Saudi Arabia. The Egyptian government would pay the same professional about \$50 monthly, and the private sector could never match Saudi pay.

An Egyptian can live on a government salary only because the prices of basic commodities are kept low by government subsidy, but even that is becoming inc-

reasingly difficult with housing costs soaring.

The boom has its drawbacks. The influx of dollars fuels inflation at home, where the average per capita income is \$450 a year. The exodus of workers causes labour shortages, and puts the economy at the mercy of forces beyond its control.

Hiring a good plumber, electrician or carpenter is not nearly as easy as it was before 1970, when the government of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser strictly limited travel abroad. Allowing free travel from Egypt is one of the major tenets of the late President Anwar Sadat's "open door" economic policy.

In this provincial capital 220 kilometres up the Nile from Cairo, landowners complain the day wage of an agricultural worker has soared from about a dollar in 1970 to \$3.50 today.

Some of my crops rotted in the fields because I could not get people to harvest it. Some landowners have even had to sell to the peasants, but not me, thank God," said Abdel-Azim Ali Khalifa, a landowner in Bergaya, a potato and sugar cane growing village on the Nile's west bank north of Minya.

Khalifa estimated there were

1,000 television sets and 30 cars in his village of 28,000 people. Most of the luxuries were purchased with money sent from abroad, he said.

The parliament has debated the pros and cons of allowing workers to migrate, but has come down firmly in favour of allowing the trend to continue and putting more money into training programmes.

The highways radiating from Cairo are busy with taxis and buses filled with Egyptian workers travelling to and from the country's only international airport. Those returning are piled high with suitcases and electronic gadgets purchased outside Egypt.

It is commonplace to see crowds of Egyptian *jellahin* in the airport terminals of the Arab World.

Egypt's minister for immigration and Egyptians abroad, a post created in 1981 in response to the needs of the growing expatriate population, estimates there are more than a million Egyptians working in Iraq, 800,000 in Saudi Arabia, 250,000 in Kuwait, 200,000 in the United States, 150,000 in Canada and tens of thousands in Australia and in the nations of Europe.

— Associated Press



With Cairo's housing costs soaring, low salary earners find a solution in working abroad

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION	Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:29 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 The Fred Woods Collection 09:45 News of U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 The Bolton Estate 10:30 Fiesta 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 Makers of Musical Taste 12:30 Rock Salad 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 What It Takes to be a Musician 14:45 Country Roundup 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 World News U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Tom Jones 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Pageant of the Past 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round up 20:00 World News 20:09 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 Farming World 21:00 News Summary 21:19 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:46 Joy Around the World 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:15 Information 22:45 Tom Jones 23:35 Letter from London 23:25 Paperback Book Review 23:40 Rock Salad 24:00 World News 06:00 The World Today 06:25 Scotland This Week 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Star Profile 01:50 Meridian	TODAY'S EVENTS	Y.W.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 36115	AMMAN AIRPORT	19:30 ..... Damascus (RJ) 19:40 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 19:50 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ) 20:00 ..... Cairo (RJ) 20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 20:15 ..... Tripoli (LA) 20:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:15 ..... Dubai, Muscat (RJ) 21:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ) 22:00 ..... Baghdad (IR) 22:30 ..... Cairo (EA) 23:45 ..... London (EA) 02:05 ..... Cairo (EA)	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.
MAIN CHANNEL	17:30 ..... Karam 18:00 ..... Children's Programme 18:15 ..... Children's Programme 18:30 ..... Telematch 19:30 ..... Programme Preview 19:30 ..... Local Programme 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:30 ..... Sports 21:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:30 ..... News in Arabic	EXHIBITION	This information is supplied by Abu Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where a should always be verified.	EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY	
FOREIGN CHANNEL	18:00 ..... French Programme 19:30 ..... News in French 20:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:30 ..... Comedy: Bless This House 21:30 ..... Documentary 22:00 ..... News in Arabic 22:15 ..... Love Boat	VIDEO	ARRIVALS	HOSPITALS	AMMAN	
RADIO JORDAN	855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW	FILMS	06:45 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:45 ..... Agaba (RJ) 08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Jordan (RJ) 09:40 ..... Dharan (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ) 10:35 ..... Dharan, Riyadh (SV) 11:00 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 14:35 ..... Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ) 16:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 16:50 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 16:55 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ) 17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 17:30 ..... London, Paris (RJ) 17:45 ..... Madrid, Tripoli (RJ) 18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia) 18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 19:00 ..... Amsterdam, Athens (KLM) 19:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SK) 19:15 ..... Karachi (LI) 19:30 ..... Cairo (EA) 20:45 ..... Beirut (MEA) 21:00 ..... Rio De Janiro, Lisbon (IA) 21:05 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ) 22:15 ..... Cairo (RJ) 00:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 01:45 ..... Cairo (EA)	GENERAL	AMMAN	
VOICE OF AMERICA	6540 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and technology 18:15 Reports: Science in the News 18:30 News Cairo (EA) 18:40 News Roundup 19:30 DateLine 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English Feature Report 20:15 Special English Feature 20:30 News Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: opinions, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:00 VOA World Report	CHRISTMAS PARTY	DEPARTURES:	IRBID:	ZARQA:	
BBC WORLD SERVICE	639, 720, 1413 KHz	CHURCHES	04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ) 07:50 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:45 ..... Beirut (MEA) 09:35 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:30 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:05 ..... Cairo (EA) 12:15 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 12:45 ..... Riyadh, Dharan (SV) 14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ) 19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:15 ..... Dharan (RJ)	AMMAN	Dr. Nabil Gharibeh 22601 3834 Maghara pharmacy 2058	Dr. Barakat Al-Shayrawi 83038 81705 Al Amal pharmacy 1-1
MARKET PRICES	Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (African) ..... 240 200 Apple (American) ..... 500 450 Apple (Double Red) ..... 220 180 Apple (Golden) ..... 180 140 Apple (Turkish) ..... 220 180 Apple (French) ..... 300 250 Apple (Starken) ..... 180 140 Bananas ..... 200 200  Bananas (Mukammar) ..... 225 180 Beans ..... 340 280 Beans (16/17) ..... 160 120 Bonani ..... 210 180 Cabbage ..... 100 80 Carrot ..... 160 120 Cauliflower (white) ..... 220 180 Chestnuts ..... 680 580 Coconut ..... 450 450 Cucumber (large) ..... 400 300 Cucumber (small) ..... 500 450 Dates ..... 200 160  Eggplant (large) ..... 200 160 Garlic ..... 450 400 Grapes (white) ..... 400 300 Grapefruit ..... 120 100 Guava ..... 250 200 Lemon (local) ..... 130 100 Marrow (large) ..... 200 150 Marrow (small) ..... 250 200 Olives ..... 300 250 Onion (dry) ..... 100 70 Onion (green) ..... 150 120 Oranges ..... 260 200 Oranges (Mandarin) ..... 240 200 Oranges (shamouti) ..... 150 120 Oranges (local) ..... 150 100 Pepper (Sweet) ..... 300 240 Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 500 480 Potatoes ..... 140 120 Spinach ..... 180 140 Quince ..... 180 140 Tomatoes ..... 300 200 Turnip ..... 160 140	WHAT'S GOING ON	FOR THE TRAVELLER	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	GENERAL	AMMAN
MARKET PRICES	Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (African) ..... 240 200 Apple (American) ..... 500 450 Apple (Double Red) ..... 220 180 Apple (Golden) ..... 180 140 Apple (Turkish) ..... 220 180 Apple (French) ..... 300 250 Apple (Starken) ..... 180 140 Bananas ..... 200 200  Bananas (Mukammar) ..... 225 180 Beans ..... 340 280 Beans (16/17) ..... 160 120 Bonani ..... 210 180 Cabbage ..... 100 80 Carrot ..... 160 120 Cauliflower (white) ..... 220 180 Chestnuts ..... 680 580 Coconut ..... 450 450 Cucumber (large) ..... 400 300 Cucumber (small) ..... 500 450 Dates ..... 200 160  Eggplant (large) ..... 200 160 Garlic ..... 450 400 Grapes (white) ..... 400 300 Grapefruit ..... 120 100 Guava ..... 250 200 Lemon (local) ..... 130 100 Marrow (large) ..... 200 150 Marrow (small) ..... 250 200 Olives ..... 300 250 Onion (dry) ..... 100 70 Onion (green) ..... 150 120 Oranges ..... 260 200 Oranges (Mandarin) ..... 240 200 Oranges (shamouti) ..... 150 120 Oranges (local) ..... 150 100 Pepper (Sweet) ..... 300 240 Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 500 480 Potatoes ..... 140 120 Spinach ..... 180 140 Quince ..... 180 140 Tomatoes ..... 300 200 Turnip ..... 160 140	WHAT'S GOING ON	FOR THE TRAVELLER	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	GENERAL	AMMAN



## SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

## Endurance, strength, flexibility

By Maureen Stalla

IN ORDER to be truly fit you must develop strength, flexibility and endurance. Endurance gives you stamina, strength gives you power and flexibility gives you resilience. Some sports develop all three while others build only one or two. Tennis is a sport which requires all three without adequately developing them itself.

**ENDURANCE**, or heart lung (aerobic) capacity refers to your ability to use oxygen to burn fuel for vigorous activity over long periods. Tennis and other sports which use quick bursts of speed or power lasting less than three minutes rely on anaerobic energy reactions. However no one will argue that it is the person with stamina who will triumph in long three-set matches.

**STRENGTH** refers to how much force a muscle can exert or how much work it can do against some kind of resistance. Speed is a function of strength because it requires power. Certainly tennis relies on strength; each stroke depends on short explosive bursts of effort. You build strength by forcing selected muscle groups to work against weights or by lifting parts of your body against gravity, as in chinups and pushups.

**FLEXIBILITY** refers to how far you can move your arms, trunk and legs around each joint. Flexibility is the opposite of strength; strength shortens muscles while flexibility lengthens them. When you stretch your muscles you are making them longer and as they elongate they become looser, less taut. Loose muscles move through their range of motion without pulling or tearing. Age is no reason to be stiff. The way to become more flexible is to do exercises gradually over several months. They must be done slowly, without bouncing or rocking because sharp, quick movements cause muscles to contract, not relax. Weight lifting, running and football tighten muscles and makes them less flexible.

## England cricketers get a boost for 4th test against Australia

HOBART (R) — The England cricketers grabbed a morale-boosting six-wicket win over Tasmania Monday to give them fresh heart for the vital fourth test against Australia starting in Melbourne on Sunday.

Acting England captain David Gower's enterprising declaration Sunday was matched by local skipper Roger Woolley Monday on the final day of the three-day match.

Woolley declared Tasmania's second innings closed at 131 for five at lunch, leaving England to score 264 runs to win in just over four runs an over.

Sparkling batting, firstly from Graeme Fowler followed by equally spirited innings from Derek Randall and Gower, saw England through to their third first-class victory of the tour with 4.3 overs to spare.

Fowler, at last showing the form that earned him a trip to Australia, hit his second half century of the match when he stroked 66 runs in only 84 minutes with nine fours and two sixes.

Randall improvised brilliantly as he raced to 90 in 135 minutes with 12 fours and a six while Gower played another stylish innings with 50 off just 43 balls with four fours and a six.

The major disappointment Monday for England was again opener Chris Tavare, who was lbw for one.

Tavare, who has totalled only 15 runs in his past four test innings, is under pressure for his test place from Geoff Cook who followed his first-innings 73 with a brisk 23 Monday.

"Tavare is having one of those trots at the moment and we just hope he can pull himself out of it," Gower said.

Gower said the win would do England a lot of good as they prepare for the fourth test, trailing Australia 2-0 in the Ashes series. "It was only our third first class win of the tour and it's always good to have a win under your belt going into a test match," he said.

## 10 billion watch '82 World Cup

ZURICH, Switzerland (R) — A total television audience of 10 billion, more than twice the world population, watched this year's World Soccer Cup finals in Spain, International Football Federation (FIFA) President Joao Havelange said.

Writing in the FIFA Journal Havelange said the Cup had drawn more than two million spectators in the 17 stadiums and 14 cities chosen as venues.

Havelange said also FIFA had undeniably re-affirmed its position as the world's leading international sports federation.

He said this had been endorsed in statistics which showed that soccer was the world's most popular sport, played by nearly 40 million registered players, affiliated to 331,939 clubs in 150 countries.

## Martina Navratilova puts her No. 1 ranking beyond doubt

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — Martina Navratilova capped a brilliant year by defeating Chris Evert Lloyd, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 to take the \$75,000 first prize in a series women's tennis championships here Sunday night.

Lloyd, the second-seed, collected \$40,000 as the runner-up in this \$300,000, 12-player tournament that concludes the 33-event international circuit.

The convincing victory at Byrne Meadowlands Arena firmly established Navratilova as 1982's No. 1 player in women's tennis.

Navratilova and Lloyd had split this year's Grand Slam event — Navratilova winning Wimbledon and the French Open and Lloyd taking the U.S. and Australian championships.

But along the way Navratilova was virtually unbeatable. She lost only three matches in 93 and her victory here gave her a 3-1 advantage in head-to-head meetings against Lloyd this year.

Lloyd had a year to be proud of as well, winning 75 matches out of 81, but the 27-year-old needed to triumph here to register a claim on the top spot.

The opening set was decided by a single service break achieved by Lloyd in the third game.

Lloyd played brilliantly, slugging two-fisted backhand cross-court winners against her net-charging opponent and yielded only three points to Navratilova in her five service games.

But Navratilova came back in the second set with a different look. The 26-year-old left-hander kept Lloyd off balance as she changed the pace and depth of her strokes and alternated deftly-placed drop shots with her more familiar volley weapon.

In the second set, Navratilova broke through in the second game on her third break-point.

Navratilova served a love-game to go up 3-0, and stormed to a 4-0 lead by breaking Lloyd again in the fourth game on a winning cross-court backhand drop shot. Lloyd battled gamely after losing the fifth game at 15. She saved five set-points before finally holding serve in game 6 after five deuces.

But Navratilova then held her service for the set, fighting off two break-points to win after four deuces.

In the final set, Navratilova exhibited a patience normally associated with the steady style of her rival, selecting her approach shots to the net with care.

She broke Lloyd's service in the first game and again in the third after five deuces. The next two games both went against service to love, but Navratilova held service to go 5-1 up.

Lloyd survived one match-point before holding her service in the seventh game and three more match-points in the eighth.

But a backhand passing shot gave Navratilova the advantage on the third deuce and a service winner on the next point settled the match.

There had been some question before the match whether Lloyd could claim the world's top ranking if she won.

But Navratilova said afterwards: "Now there's no question about it. I was disappointed that some people thought I had to prove myself one more time but I just went out there and did it."

"The pressure was unbelievable. It was like a heavyweight title bout. But I can play patiently when I have to. This was one of the best matches I've ever played, strategically."

Lloyd said she was not disappointed in defeat. "I'm very encouraged for next year," she said. "I feel I've played as well in the last six months as I've ever played in my life."

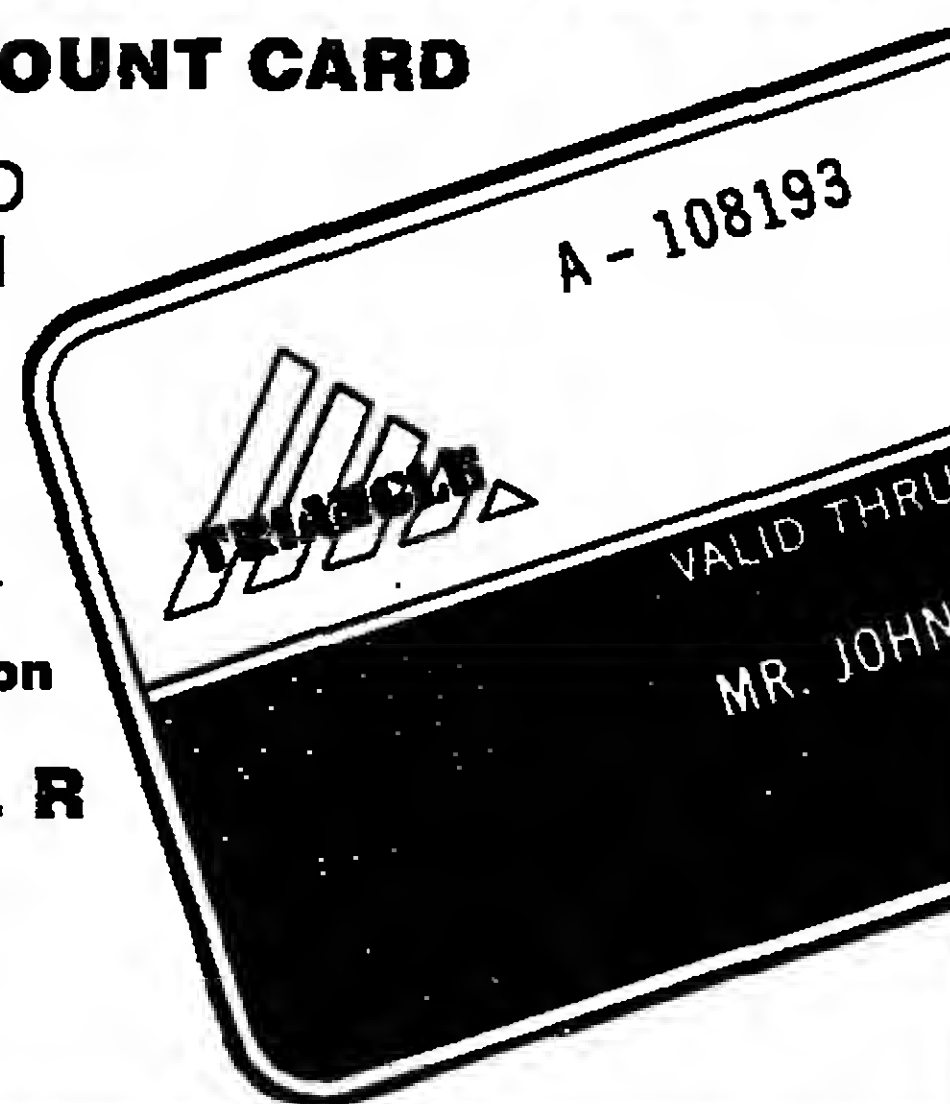
They shared \$28,000 for the victory and the winnings boosted Navratilova's 1982 earnings to \$1,475,055 — a record in women's tennis.

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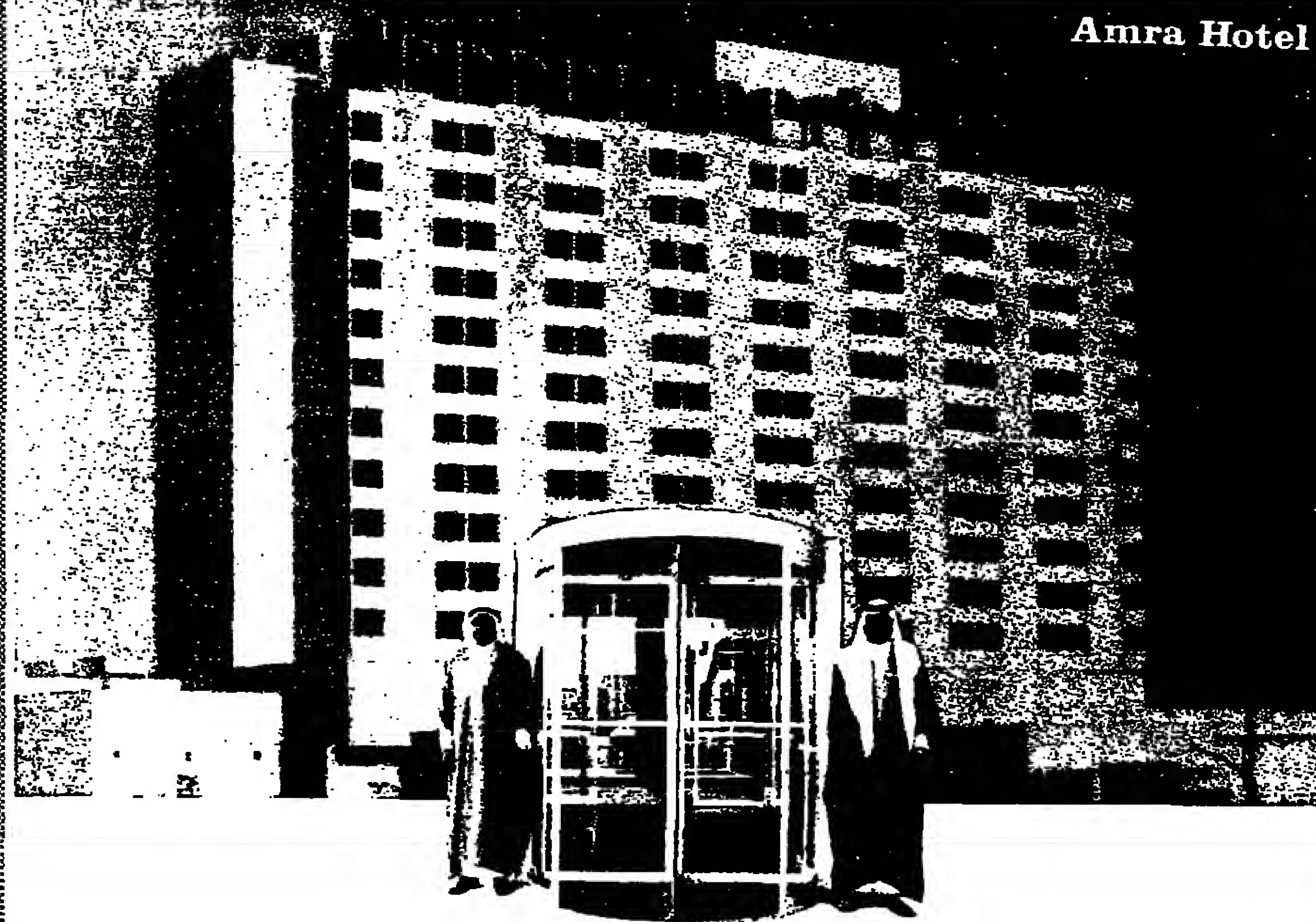
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## WORLD

## Sympathy for Schmidt in Hamburg spells trouble for Bonn setup

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) has dealt Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right government a major blow by winning a surprise absolute majority in city-state elections in Hamburg.

The official provisional result in Sunday's poll gave the SPD 51.3 per cent of the vote, 8.6 per cent more than in elections in June and well above the most favourable forecasts.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) got 38.6 per cent of the vote, down from 43.2 per cent in June, despite a high-profile campaign and two visits to the city by the chancellor.

The June poll left Hamburg with a minority SPD government and a deadlocked assembly in which the radical anti-nuclear "Green Alternative List" held the balance of power after gaining its first seats.

Monday, the Greens lost some votes to the SPD but still won 6.8 per cent, compared with 7.7 per cent six months ago.

Biggest losers of the day were the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), whose switch of support from the SPD to Mr. Kohl brought him to power in October.

Their vote slumped to 2.6 per cent, barely half the five per cent required to qualify for seats and down from 4.9 per cent in June.

"The result is a very good omen for the SPD nationwide," former SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told a television interviewer. SPD business manager Peter Glotz said the vote exceeded all expectations.

The election was widely seen as the first major test of public opinion on Mr. Kohl's government since it took power in October

through a parliamentary vote, and was the last state poll before general elections planned for March 6.

He cleared the way for the elections when he deliberately lost a vote of confidence in parliament on Friday, although the final decision on whether to call elections rests with president Karl Carstens.

The result brings an end to "Hamburg conditions" in the city — the term used to describe the stalemate following the SPD's vain attempts to reach a working agreement with the Greens.

The SPD will have 64 seats in the new state assembly, the CDU 48 and the Greens eight, election officials said.

This compares with the hung June assembly in which the SPD had 55 seats, the CDU 56 and the Greens nine.

SPD chairman and former Chancellor Willy Brandt told a television interviewer: "Hamburg voters have shown what they think of scare talk about red-Green chaos and ungovernability."

But early press reaction was in little doubt about the effects on national politics. "The alarm bells are ringing for the Bonn coalition," commented the Freiburg-based Badische Zeitung.

Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the CDU's Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), said the voters had shown dissatisfaction not with Mr. Kohl's policies but with the way his government came to power.

And politicians of all parties said sympathy for Mr. Schmidt, who comes from Hamburg and is strongly identified with the city, had certainly helped to swell the SPD vote.

## Caracas fuel tank blaze rages on



A.P. wirephoto

CARACAS (R) — Fire fighters Monday continued to battle a blaze that killed at least 25 people

after a fuel tank blew up at an electric power plant near Caracas Sunday, power plant officials said.

The power plant company's president, Oscar Machado Zuloaga, said he feared the death toll might be higher, the official Venezuelan news agency (Venpress) reported.

reported.

A fire department spokesman said 150 firemen and 30 fire engines were battling the flames leaping from the fuel tank at the Tacoa power plant 25 kilometres northeast of the capital.

There was some confusion over whether another fuel tank had exploded at the plant. Fire off-

icials said an earlier explosion in another tank killed two people, but plant officials said only one tank was affected.

Venpress quoted Mr. Machado Zuloaga as saying that he was watching the fire when the tank's blazing ceiling collapsed, sending flames shooting out to envelope several people standing nearby.

## 'U.S. must change views on Soviets'

NEW YORK (R) — Former President Richard Nixon was quoted as saying the Reagan administration should change both the tone and the substance of its dealings with the Soviet Union.

"We've got to get over our disillusionment with detente and put aside the idea that the Soviets will always get two of everything for our one and the notion that the Soviet Union is an outlaw nation and must be so treated," he said in an interview with Time magazine.

"The golden rule of Soviet-American relations should be: 'Do unto others as they do unto you.'"

Mr. Nixon said Soviet leaders must expect the United States to

respond if they sought advantages against it around the world.

"They can't acquire a monopoly in the most threatening sort of missiles, first-strike weapons, without expecting us to build the MX," he said. "But we've got to make them understand that we're not out to get them..."

But he said: "I know there's a school of thought that if we can fence them in with sanctions, their whole rotten system will come tumbling down."

"There's a school of thought that hard-line policies on our part will induce change for the better on their part. I wish that were the case, but it's just not going to happen."

"The Soviets have proved over the years that they can always squeeze their people enough to keep up their military strength."

Mr. Nixon expressed belief that the new Soviet leadership of Yuri Andropov opened a "window of opportunity" for the Reagan administration.

"From everything I know, Andropov is a smarter, more imaginative breed of Soviet leader," he said. "While he's a ruthless dedicated Communist, he's realistic enough to know that the Soviet Union is in desperate shape internally and that it's suffering from acute international indignation."

## U.S. concerned about Soviets in Cuba

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union has embarked on a massive naval buildup in Cuba that would bottle up U.S. supplies for Europe and elsewhere in the event of conflict, American Navy Secretary John Lehman says in an interview to be published Monday.

"Until we secure Cuba, we cannot move logistics through the straits (of Florida) and down the windward passage," he told the Washington Times.

Mr. Lehman predicted that if the United States had to deal with Cuba now "we would have to pull the forces dedicated to the defence of NATO back to put together a minimum force to do it."

In a transcript of the interview released Sunday by The Times, the navy secretary said Cuba was a new factor that had been overlooked while attention focused

on "the buildup of the Soviet brigade."

He said: "Something's got to take care of them (Cuba) before we can move the first ship out... more than 50 per cent of all the resupply to Europe or anywhere else in the event of conflict has to come through the straits of Florida."

"Everybody has overlooked the most significant military development... of this plugging factor that the Soviets have built there."

Mr. Lehman said in the interview the Soviet Union knew most of the U.S. army's supplies had to come past Cuba and had planned for it with a huge military buildup up there.

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## Falklands War saves Britain's navy

By James Anderson  
Reiter

LONDON — Absorbing the experience of the Falklands War, Britain has partially reversed its plans to reduce the size of its surface navy.

About £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) has been allocated for new ships, planes and other military hardware.

Even with the additional equipment now being ordered, Britain's military strength will be a far cry from that which once ruled a global empire and dominated the seas of the world.

Britain's conventional forces will still be geared mainly to fight in Western Europe and the North Atlantic.

But the government plans signalled a sharpened feeling that the armed forces should be able to operate outside Europe and need more transport ships and planes to do so.

Much of the new equipment will be used primarily for the defence of the Falkland Islands, which Britain recaptured from Argentina in the 10-week war, and for other operations in remote parts.

Five ships lost in the Falklands fighting — two destroyers two frigates and a 3,270-ton landing ship — will be replaced. So will 34 helicopters and warplanes.

The best-known defender of the surface fleet, Member of Par-

liamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, Lord Cullen, said the Falklands War had shown the need for a "tail" ship to support the "teeth" of the combat forces.

By the time of the Falklands War, commanders found themselves perilously close to having a powerful fist but lacking a long enough logistic arm to reach the target.

The recapture of the South Atlantic islands depended crucially on 45 privately-owned ships which were requisitioned to carry troops and supplies, and Mr. Nott said logistic needs for far-away operations would be re-examined.

When Britain dispatched its task force to the South Atlantic last April, critics of Mr. Nott's navy cuts quickly commented that, as plans then stood, the expedition would have been impossible to mount in a few years' time.

Had Argentina only waited a little longer, they said, it could soon have seized the islands without fear of an effective counter-blow.

Under those cuts — the ones which led to the critical Mr. Speed's dismissal from the government — the number of frigates and destroyers on active service would, by the end of the 1980s, have been reduced to 42, with eight others laid up in mothballs.

The revised plan does not look quite so far into the future, but mothballing of four escorts is in-

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Soldier killed in Northern Ireland

BELFAST (R) — Violence flared again in Northern Ireland during the night as a part-time soldier was shot dead and a border police post came under mortar fire. Austin Smith, 43, a member of the overwhelmingly-Protestant Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), was ambushed near his home on a Roman Catholic housing estate in Armagh. The chairman of Northern Ireland's non-sectarian Alliance Party, Sean Nesoon, condemned the killing Monday and added: "It is imperative that the people of Armagh stand up and be counted and support the security forces to end this catalogue of sectarian outrages in this country."

### 'More people like Reagan's war plans'

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan is making significant progress in his drive to reshape U.S. public opinion on military matters, Time magazine said in a report on an opinion poll. It said the poll showed that the percentage of Americans who think Mr. Reagan's defence budget could be cut without jeopardising U.S. security had fallen from 66 per cent in October to 56 per cent in December. But the poll also showed that only 30 per cent of the people felt that Mr. Reagan was providing real leadership.

### 'Argentina could have beaten British force'

LONDON (R) — The Argentine fleet could have beaten Britain's naval task force before it reached the Falkland Islands last spring, the force commander, Sir John Woodward, said in an interview in the Sunday Telegraph. Had the Argentines "played their cards right, they would have had their carrier and their cruiser in the Falklands before we ever got there," said Sir John, who is a Rear Admiral. "With their tremendous reach, 400 kilometres or more, they could have picked us off before we ever got near. Perhaps they didn't believe we would ever come." The British force had only 22 combat planes, Sir John noted in highlighting the difficulty of maintaining an air and sea blockade of the thousands of square miles of ocean around the islands.

### Brigitte Bardot appears on TV

PARIS (R) — Actress, Brigitte Bardot, France's best known sex symbol in the sixties, makes a television comeback Sunday at the age of 48, recounting her life after nine years of retirement devoted to protecting animals. At the height of her career, B.B. as the French still call her, used to earn as much foreign currency with her films abroad as the Renault automobile firm. For the first time since she made her last film in 1973 B.B. has agreed to talk about her childhood, life and career and the burdens of fame.

### Jailed Scot's spouse leaves for Libya

LONDON (R) — The wife of a Scottish engineer jailed in Libya last month on charges of industrial espionage left for Tripoli Monday to visit her husband, Grace Maxwell, a 34-year-old teacher who appealed to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi for clemency, will visit Tripoli at the expense of the Libyan government. Her husband, Robert, 34, was jailed for 12 years and fined \$136,000 last month. He was held under house arrest for two years before his trial.

### African leaders get blamed for crisis

NEW YORK (R) — Newsweek said Sunday that Africa's leaders have so exploited the continent's small farmers that they no longer have an incentive to grow food and, as a result, millions face sta-

## Congress denies Reagan money for MX

WASHINGTON (R) — Congress votes Monday on a bill providing the government with funds to stay in business but lacking the money President Reagan wanted for production of the MX nuclear missile.

Meeting in a rare Sunday session, a panel of negotiators from the House of Representatives and Senate reached a compromise Sunday night on disputed issues including the MX and a job-creating project opposed by the president.

Swift congressional action was expected on the money bill. If passed by both chambers and accepted by Mr. Reagan, the compromise would avert a shutdown of government operations Monday.

Democratic Sen. Ernest Hollings told reporters after the meeting that members expected Mr. Reagan to sign the compromise into law.

Congress had planned to adjourn on Friday. But it must wait for Mr. Reagan to sign the money bill into law because the government is presently without authority to run its agencies.

In reaching its compromise, the panel rejected a Senate proposal to spend \$988 million for the production of the first five of the

controversial MX missiles.

Instead it accepted a house plan to spend \$2.5 billion on continuing research into the missile and its basing.

The plan requires the Reagan administration to submit proposals on basing the missile to Congress after March 1, 1983. Congressional approval of the basing system is necessary before testing of the weapon can be completed.

The panel also did not appropriate any money for a public works job programme which the president had threatened to veto.

The house had approved a \$5.4 billion plan and the Senate had passed a more modest \$1.2 billion project.

But the panel agreed it would put pressure on Mr. Reagan to include a programme in his 1984 budget to put some of the country's 12 million unemployed back to work.

The budget for the 1984 financial year, which starts on Oct. 1, 1983, will be sent to Congress next month.

## Lisbon's political crisis looms over economy

LISBON (R) — The resignation of Portugal's Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão has come at a critical stage for the economy, just as the government was about to adopt a drastic austerity plan and push through long-delayed reforms.

Mr. Balsemão has called a special cabinet meeting Monday to decide whether his last act in government should be to get parliament to approve the draconian budget he had prepared for 1983.

He will formally hand his resignation to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes after the cabinet meeting and is expected to stay on as a caretaker premier.

However, the decision to step down has raised questions about whether the right-wing democratic alliance can continue to

rule Portugal.

Senior treasury officials privately expressed concern that next year's budget and economic plan could fall victim to political infighting now that Mr. Balsemão is on his way out.

Mr. Balsemão's government had called for a dramatic fall in economic growth next year in an effort to contain the balance of payments deficit and slow down Portugal's foreign borrowing, which now totals \$13 billion.

The balance of payments deficit will reach a new high in 1982 and could exceed \$3 billion, according to government figures.

This had prompted Mr. Balsemão to set a target of only 0.5 per cent growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) next year against a three per cent rise in

1982 in an effort to depress internal demand and thus cut imports.

The budget and plan, setting out the government's strategy for economic recovery, were tabled in parliament last month and the budget debate had been set for Jan. 7.

Partly because of the international recession, Portugal is facing its worst economic crisis since the revolutionary unrest of 1975. A strong dollar has pushed up the price of imports, protectionism is closing traditional export markets and galloping inflation has increased production costs.

Mr. Balsemão's resignation also cast doubts over the future of two controversial reforms which he considered essential to attract

badly needed foreign investment to Portugal.

The most important was to open banking, insurance and other key sectors to private investment for the first time since a wave of nationalisations in 1975 put most of the economy under state control.

The other was to rewrite the labour laws to forbid political strikes and make it easier for employers to lay off workers.

The economic decisions that awaited Mr. Balsemão and his coalition partners were unpopular, since the 1983 budget called for severe cuts in government spending and increased taxation.

Should President Eanes dissolve parliament, it will be even more politically difficult to adopt such an austerity programme in an election year, bankers said.

## At least 6 die, 1 missing in British ferry collision

HARWICH, England (R) — A North Sea ferry capsized late Sunday night after a collision in a storm with another ferry three kilometres off this eastern port, and police said at least six people were killed and one was missing.

They said more than 65 people were saved in a massive rescue operation by other ships, small boats and helicopters.

Coastguards reported that one of the ferries, the 4,263-ton European Gateway, capsized and was lying on its side in shallow water.

Earlier, police said the ship sunk.

The police said they believed all the casualties came from the European Gateway, which had been ferrying lorries and their drivers from nearby Felixstowe to Rotterdam in Holland. But they said the other ship, the 3,514-ton Spedink Vanguard, had been badly damaged.

A Coastguard spokesman said some of those rescued had spent up to two hours in the wintry sea in life rafts or life jackets. "Quite a number are suffering from hypothermia," he said.

## N. Yemeni leader says quake crippled economy

SANAA (R) — Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani said Monday the earthquake which hit North Yemen a week ago would have a crippling effect on the country's meagre economy.

The earthquake's impact covered between 15 and 20 per cent of North Yemen's total area of about 200,000 square kilometres, the prime minister said.

Dr. Iryani added villages, settlements and hamlets scattered in an area of about 4,000 square kilometres had been totally or partially destroyed.

He said, 1,562 bodies had been recovered so far and he expected the death toll to be more than 2,500. But because no civil registration records are kept, the exact number killed may never be known, Dr. Iryani added.

The 40-second quake, measuring six on the Richter Scale, and subsequent tremors have had a devastating effect on Dhamar province, one of North Yemen's densely populated areas. Some 400,000 people living in the province are now homeless.

A large number of people who had not been affected by the

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—My partner claims that he isn't getting the right response from me. We had a disagreement the other evening over this hand:

♠xxx ♠xx ♠xxx ♠Ax

After my partner opened the bidding with one heart, I responded one no trump. Partner criticized me for not bidding two hearts. Was he correct?—Robert L. Jaffe, Skokie, Ill.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—Frankly, I don't think there's much to choose between the two bids. If you were to pin me down and force me to select one, I would go with two hearts. This is why:

First of all, your values are in aces. Hands with prime values tend to play better in a suit contract than in no trump. With "soft" values, I might have preferred one no trump. For example, I would respond one no trump with:

♠xxx ♠xx ♠xxx ♠KJ

Next, I have a ruffing value in clubs. If I raised partner's hearts and partner then made a move, I would be happy to accept despite the fact that I have only three

Last, when you are near the top of your range for any particular bid, you should choose the bid that is most likely to encourage partner. Partner will surely find a raise of his major suit more encouraging than a one no trump response.

What if partner has opened a four-card major? That's his business. However, I would protect by bidding three no trump should he make any game try. That should get the message across that I have a maximum raise with only three trumps.

Q.—Can you use the "skip-bid" warning in rubber bridge as well as duplicate?—E. Turek, Downers Grove, Del.

A.—Since many readers are not familiar with this term, let me explain the purpose of a skip-bid warning.

Before making a jump bid, a player announces: "I am going to make a skip bid. Please wait." It is then incumbent on the next player to wait approximately ten seconds before taking any action, even if he has an absolute bust and would not have contemplated any action.

This device is designed to protect everyone's rights. No one need tin his hand by tak-